

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE

**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1507**  
TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 26<sup>TH</sup> JULY, 2022

**FARMER SUICIDE IN ODISHA**

1507. SHRI SAPTAGIRI SANKAR ULAKA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्री be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of farmers who have committed suicide in Odisha since 2014, district-wise;
- (b) the major reasons behind such suicides in Odisha;
- (c) the details of the steps taken and schemes launched by the Government to stop such suicides and the number of the farmers benefitted from such schemes in Odisha, district-wise; and
- (d) whether the Government has given any compensation to the families of the victim farmers and if so, the number of families compensated, district wise?

**ANSWER**

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्री (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR)

(a) & (b): The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) under the Ministry of Home Affairs compiles and disseminates information on suicides in its publication titled 'Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India' (ADSI). NCRB has published reports upto 2020 which are available on its website. NCRB does not publish district-wise data for suicides by farmers/cultivators. However, as per the NCRB Reports, the details of the number of suicides by farmers/ cultivators in the State of Odisha from 2014 to 2020 is as under:

Year	No. of farmers committed suicide in the State of Odisha
2014	5
2015	23
2016	20
2017	0
2018	0
2019	0
2020	0

As per ADSI Reports for the years 2014 and 2015, the major causes of farmers' suicide were bankruptcy or indebtedness, farming related issues, family problems and illness, etc.

(c) & (d): Agriculture being a State Subject, the State Governments take appropriate measures for development of agriculture in the State. However, Government of India supplements the efforts of States through appropriate policy measures and budgetary support and various schemes/ programmes. The various schemes/ programmes of the Government of India are meant for the welfare of farmers by increasing production, remunerative returns and income support to farmers. The Government has initiated various interventions/ projects for the welfare of farmers such as, PM-KISAN, Minimum Support Price (MSP) by providing minimum 50% return over cost of production, Soil Health Card (SHC), Neem coated urea, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY), National Food Security Mission (NFSM), National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP), Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY), Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Regions (MOVCDNER), Mission Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), Integrated Pest Management, Integrated Nutrient Management, National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA), Watershed Development Project, Sub-mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM) and Custom Hiring Centres (CHCs), Sub-mission on Seeds and Planting Material (SMSP), Per Drop More Crop (PDMC-PMKSY), Kisan Credit Card (KCC) and Interest Subvention Scheme.

Further, the Government supported these schemes by providing higher budgetary allocations, non-budgetary financial resources such as creating Corpus Funds like Micro Irrigation Fund, Agriculture Infrastructure Funds, PM Matsya Sampada Yojana, Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund and formation of FPOs, Gramin Agriculture Markets etc.

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